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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

PIONEER KABUSHIKI KAISHA dba) Opposition No.: 125,458 PIONEER CORPORATION, 11 SUPERSCAN ELITE Mark: 76/208230 Serial No.: 12 Published: March 19, 2002 Opposer, 13 OPPOSITION TO APPLICANT'S 1. 14 VS. MOTION FOR PROTECTIVE ORDER; 15 2. DECLARATION OF ROBERT JAMES NISSEI SANGYO AMERICA, LTD. SKOUSEN; and 16 CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE 3. Applicant. 17 18 DISC. CUT-OFF: March 15, 2003 19 20 21

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OPPOSITION TO APPLICANT'S MOTION FOR PROTECTIVE ORDER

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INTRODUCTION

I.

Opposer Pioneer Kabushiki Kaisha dba Pioneer Corporation ("Pioneer") submits this memorandum of points and authorities in opposition to Applicant Nissei Sangyo America, Ltd. now known as Hitachi High Technologies America, Inc.'s ("HHTA") motion for protective order with respect to the third party deposition of Hitachi America, Ltd. ("HAL").

First, this motion is now moot because Pioneer and HAL have agreed to hold the deposition in abeyance until after the January 14, 2003 video conference to which HHTA's motion refers. Second, neither HAL nor HHTA satisfied their obligation to make a formal objection to the taking of this deposition prior to the scheduled and duly noticed time for the deposition. Accordingly, this motion should be denied.

II.

PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND

On December 9, 2002, Pioneer served a subpoena duces tecum on HAL for HAL to appear on December 20, 2002 in San Francisco, California. Skousen Decl. ¶ 3. San Francisco is located within the federal judicial district in which HAL's principal place of business is located.

In the days that followed the service of that subpoena, counsel for Pioneer and counsel for HAL spoke several times via telephone regarding the possibility of either postponing the deposition or of the preparation of a declaration and document production in lieu of the deposition. Skousen Decl. \P 4-5.

Following these conversations, counsel for Pioneer provided a written declaration to HAL to be signed by a person most knowledgeable. Although several drafts were prepared and exchanged, the last draft received by Pioneer's counsel was inadequate. Id. at ¶ 6.

On December 16, 2002, Pioneer's counsel sent a letter to counsel for HAL stating that if an agreement could not be reached with respect to the declaration and document production, that Pioneer intended to go forward with the deposition on December 20, 2002. Skousen Decl. Ex. B. Again on December 18, 2002, Pioneer's counsel sent a letter to counsel for HAL and advised him that because an agreement had not been reached, the deposition would be going forward on December 20, 2002 in San Francisco. Skousen Decl. Ex. C. A similar letter was also sent to counsel for HHTA. Skousen Decl. Ex. D.

On December 19, 2002, counsel for Pioneer traveled to San Francisco to take the December 20, 2002 deposition. Also on December 19, 2002, Pioneer's counsel received a letter from counsel for HHTA informing him that the deposition would not go forward even though no formal objection to the deposition had been submitted by HHTA. Skousen Decl. Ex. E. Pioneer's counsel received a similar letter from counsel for HAL. Skousen Decl. Ex. F.

On December 20, 2002, counsel for Pioneer appeared at the deposition and took HAL's non-appearance on the record. Also on December 20, 2002, HHTA filed its motion for protective order prohibiting any deposition from being taken until after January 14, 2003. Thereafter, on December 22, 2002, Pioneer's counsel

sent a letter to HAL's counsel noting his client's non-appearance and requesting that new dates be provided after January 14, 2003 in lieu of the need for requesting a contempt citation from the United States District Court for the Northern District of California. Skousen Decl. Ex. G. In response, on December 23, 2002, counsel for HAL sent an email to counsel for Pioneer and informed him that he would provide alternative dates for the deposition after January 14, 2003 by Friday, January 3, 2003. Skousen Decl Ex. H. Thereafter, on January 2, 2003, Pioneer's counsel sent a letter to counsel for HAL confirming HAL's email and agreeing that the new dates would be after January 14, 2003. Skousen Decl. Ex. I.

ARGUMENT

III.

A. HHTA'S MOTION FOR PROTECTIVE ORDER IS MOOT BECAUSE OF THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN PIONEER AND HAL NOT TO SCHEDULE THE DEPOSITION UNTIL AFTER JANUARY 14, 2003

Paragraphs five, six, eleven, and the prayer in HHTA's motion for protective order make clear that the motion only requests a protective order for the HAL deposition until after January 14, 2003. The parties agreed and confirmed that the video conference would occur on January 14, 2003 for the purpose of attempting to informally resolve this dispute. Although HHTA's contention that there was an agreement in place to hold all discovery in abeyance until after January 14, 2003 is disputed by Pioneer, HHTA's contention, and this motion, have become moot because of an agreement reached between Pioneer and HAL regarding a new deposition date.

The correspondence between Pioneer and HAL on December 22 and 23, 2002 and of January 2, 2003 confirm that any deposition to be taken with respect to HAL will not take place until after January 14, 2003. This motion is, therefore, moot as the deposition will not be taken before that time by agreement of Pioneer and HAL.

Federal case law is extensive supporting a court's denial of a motion for protective order because the issues in the motion have become moot. A court may deny a motion to compel or a motion for protective order if the issues raised in the motion are moot or have otherwise been resolved. See e.g. Season-All Industries, Inc. v. Turkiye Sise Ve Cam Fabrikalari, A. S., 425 F.2d 34 (1st Cir. 1970) (declaring that plaintiff's motion for protective order was moot after motion for summary judgment was granted by the court); In re Aircraft Accident at Little Rock, Arkansas, -F.Supp.2d -, 2002 WL 31641201 (E.D.Ark. 2002) (holding that motion for protective order was moot due to grant of partial summary judgment); Bell v. E. Davis Int'l., Inc., 197 F.Supp.2d 449 (W.D.N.C. 2002) (denying motion for protective order, motion to compel, and motion for reconsideration all as being moot).

B. NEITHER HAL NOR HHTA SERVED PROPER OBJECTIONS OR BROUGHT A MOTION TO QUASH THE SUBPOENA PRIOR TO THE DEPOSITION DATE

Federal Rule 45(c)(3)(A) states: "On timely motion, the court by which a subpoena was issued shall quash or modify the subpoena if it...(iv) subjects a person to undue burden." Fed. R. Civ. P. 45(c)(3)(A)(iv). Neither HHTA nor HAL brought such a motion.

Moreover, the Official Comments to Rule 45 advise that "[A] motion to quash is made to the court 'by which' the subpoena was issued, which means the court 'from' which it issued under the language of

subdivision (a)(2). That will not necessarily be the court in which the action is pending." Fed. R. Civ. P. 45, Off'l Comment C45-22; see e.g. Kearney for Kearney v. Jandernoa, 172 F.R.D. 381, (N.D.Ill.1997) (motion to quash must be filed and decided in court from which subpoena was issued). Moreover, a witness may not disregard a subpoena he has not challenged by a motion to quash. Ghandi v. Police Lept. of City of Detroit, 74 F.R.D. 115. (E.D.Mich.1977) (holding that witness was required to appear and produce documents where he failed to timely bring a motion to quash the subpoena).

Clearly, neither HHTA nor HAL brought the proper motion to quash under Rule 45. Moreover, neither HHTA nor HAL has ever served a proper objection to the subpoena as required by Rule 45. According to Rule 45(c)(2)(B), HHTA or HAL were required to raise their written objections prior to the date set for appearance pursuant to the subpoena. These objections were required to be set forth separately, identifying each reason for an objection to the subpoena or document production. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 45(c)(2)(B) and Off'l Comment C45-21. Although letters were sent by HHTA and HAL to Pioneer, neither entity properly raised their objections in conformity with Rule 45. Accordingly, this motion should be denied.

IV.

CONCLUSION

Based upon the foregoing facts, arguments, and points of law, this motion for protective order should be denied. The issues presented in the motion are now moot due to the correspondence between Pioneer and HAL and the resulting agreement to wait until

after January 14, 2003 to take this deposition. Moreover, neither HHTA nor HAL has complied with the proper procedural requirements by filing a motion to quash or by serving proper objections to the subpoena. Accordingly, the Board is respectfully, yet earnestly, urged to deny this motion. DATED: January 7, 2003 Skousen & Skousen A Professional Corporation 12400 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 900 Los Angeles, CA 90025-1060 Telephone: (310) 277-0444 Facsimile: (310) 782-9579

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DECLARATION OF ROBERT JAMES SKOUSEN IN OPPOSITION

TO APPLICANT'S MOTION FOR PROTECTIVE ORDER

I Robert James Skousen, certify as follows:

- 1. I am one of the attorneys for the Opposer, Pioneer Kabushiki Kaisha dba Pioneer Corporation, in the above-captioned opposition now pending before the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board as Opposition Number 125,458.
- 2. I make this certification in support of Pioneer's Opposition to HHTA's Motion for Protective Order.
- 3. On December 9, 2002, this office served a subpoena duces tecum on Hitachi America, Ltd. ("HAL") for HAL to appear on December 20, 2002 in San Francisco, California.
- 4. In the days that followed the service of that subpoena, I spoke with Harry Turner, counsel for HAL, several times via telephone regarding the possibility of either postponing the deposition or of the preparation of a declaration and document production in lieu of the deposition.
- 5. Following these conversations, I provided a written declaration to Mr. Turner to be signed by a person most knowledgeable at HAL.
- 6. Although several drafts were prepared and exchanged, the last draft received by my office was inadequate.
- 7. On December 16, 2002, I sent a letter to Mr. Turner stating that if an agreement could not be reached with respect to the declaration and document production, that we intended to go forward with the deposition on December 20, 2002.
- 8. Again on December 18, 2002, I sent a letter to Mr. Turner and advised him that because an agreement had not been

reached, the deposition would be going forward on December 20, 2002 in San Francisco. A similar letter was also sent to counsel for HHTA.

- 9. On December 19, 2002, I traveled to San Francisco in preparation for the December 20, 2002 deposition.
- 10. Also on December 19, 2002, my office received a letter from William McGrath, counsel for HHTA, that the deposition would not go forward even though no formal objection to the deposition had been submitted by him.
- 11. On December 20, 2002, I appeared at the deposition and took HAL's non-appearance on the record.
- 12. On December 22, 2002, I sent a letter to Mr. Turner noting his client's non-appearance and requesting that new dates be provided after January 14, 2003 in lieu of the need for requesting a contempt citation from the Board.
- 13. on December 23, 2002, Mr. Turner sent an email to me and informed me that he would provide alternative dates for the deposition after January 14, 2003 by Friday, January 3, 2003.
- 14. Thereafter, on January 2, 2003, I sent a letter to Mr. Turner confirming his email and agreeing that the new dates would be after January 14, 2003.
- A. Attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference are true and correct copies of the following documents submitted in support of this opposition to the motion for protective order:

Exhibit A-"Subpoena In A Civil Case" dated December 6,
2002 for Hitachi America, Ltd.;

Exhibit B-December 16, 2002 letter from Robert Skousen
to Harry Turner;

1	Exhibit C-December 18, 2002 letter from Robert Skousen
2	to Harry Turner;
3	Exhibit D-December 18, 2002 letter from Robert Skousen
4	to Harry Turner;
5	Exhibit E-December 19, 2002 letter from William McGrath
6	to Robert Skousen;
7	Exhibit F-December 19, 2002 letter from Harry Turner to
8	Robert Skousen;
9	Exhibit G-December 22, 2002 letter from Robert Skousen
10	to Harry Turner;
11	Exhibit H-December 23, 2002 electronic mail from Harry
12	Turner to Robert Skousen
13	Exhibit I-January 2, 2003 letter from Robert Skousen to
14	Harry Turner.
15	I certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the
16	United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.
17	Executed this 7 th day of January 2003.
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19	Millet mole
20	Robert James Skousen
21	
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23	I certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service with sufficient
24	postage as Express Mail Post Office to Addressee in an envelope addressed to:

envelope addressed to:

Assistant Commissioner for Trademarks Box TTAB-No Fee 2900 Crystal Drive Arlington, Virginia 22202-35

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Signature Mark H. Bush

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1	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE
2	Identity of Mark: SUPERSCAN ELITE
3	Serial Number of Application: 76/208230
4	Party Filing Paper: Pioneer Corporation
5	Identity of Paper: Notice of Change of Address Of
6	Opposer's Counsel
7	This is to certify that on the 7^{th} day of January 2003, a copy
8	of the foregoing 1. OPPOSITION TO APPLICANT'S MOTION FOR
9	PROTECTIVE ORDER; 2. DECLARATION OF ROBERT JAMES SKOUSEN; and
10	3. CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE was served via First Class Mail, postage
11	prepaid, on counsel for the Applicant at the following address:
12	William T. McGrath, Esq.
13	Davis, Mannix & McGrath 125 South Wacker Drive, Suite 1700
14	Chicago, Illinois 60606-4402
15	I certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the
16	United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.
17	
18	
19	Mark H. Bush
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